THE PINNACLES PROJECT
(NORTH ROSEBERY GROUP)
TASMANIA
EL16/2006

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
30th JANUARY 2007 TO 29TH JANUARY 2008

Tenement Holder/Manager
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Mineral Resources Tasmania
Bass Metals Ltd
Geoinformatics Exploration Tasmania Pty Ltd

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The conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report / table represent the opinions of the Authors based upon the data available and provided to them. The opinions and recommendations provided from this information are in response to a request from the client and no liability is accepted for commercial decisions or actions resulting from them.

Note: All figures and grids are according to the AGD66 datum and AMG66 grid system.
ABSTRACT

Bass Metals Ltd (BSM) commenced management of the Pinnacles exploration licence (EL16/2006) on 30 January 2007. Work conducted on the licence for the year ended 30/1/2007 has included:

- Open file data research, review of historic exploration
- Geoinformatics Geological Modelling & Targeting
- The planning of a field check program, visiting the Geoinformatics target and soil geochemistry over those NE trending faults considered prospective for carbonate-replacement deposits in the western portion of the tenement.

Expenditure – Reporting period $4,158.51

Total to date $4,158.51
1. Introduction:

This report is a summary of the exploration activities conducted on the Pinnacles exploration licence, EL16/2006 (Figure 1), for the period of 30th January 2007 to 29 January 2008. The licence covers a total area of 26km². The Pinnacles licence is subject to an exploration joint venture agreement between Bass Metals Ltd (BSM) and Geoinformatics Exploration Tasmania Pty Ltd. BSM is currently managing exploration of the licence from a base at the Hellyer Mine site.

1.1 Location & Access:

The Pinnacles licence is located 15km north of Rosebery, on the west coast of Tasmania (Figure 1). Access is via the gravel ‘Boco Road’ extending west from the Murchison Highway. Access into the north east portion of the tenement is via a 4WD track known as Sawmill Creek track joining the Boco Road. The terrain in the area is generally rugged and steep with the upper ridges covered in thick horizontal scrub, and the low-lying flat areas covered by bauera, button-grass and other low lying vegetation. The licence area can be found on the Pieman and Sophia 1:100,000 Topographic map sheets.

Figure 1. The Pinnacles Exploration Licence (EL16/2006) located in north-western Tasmania.
1.2 Geology Overview:

The Pinnacles exploration licence lies entirely within the Mount Read Volcanics (“MRV”), which trend North-South along the eastern side of the Dundas Trough. The volcanics resemble a tract approximately 20km wide and 200km long forming part of the Tasman Fold Belt of Eastern Australia. (Refer to the Regional Geology Map in Figure 2). The licence can be subdivided into the Crimson Creek Formation, the MRV and the mid to late Dundas Group.

1.2.1 Crimson Creek Formation

This formation is exposed in the south-west corner and also to in the west of the licence. Deposited in shallow but rapidly subsiding basins it consists of volcaniclastics and basaltic lavas, carbonates, haematite facies turbidites, minor evaporates and chert. During the mid Cambrian; volcanic equivalents and ultramafic cumulates were thrust onto the Crimson Creek Formation.

1.2.2 Mount Read Volcanics

At a regional scale, the Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) are a belt of volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of Mid- Cambrian age. The belt is famous for hosting a number of Tasmania’s world-class polymetallic volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits (eg Rosebery, Hellyer, Que River). Within the Pinnacles area the following geological rock units are recognized -

**Pinnacles Rhylolite** –
Forming a topographic high along the Pinnacles Ridge this unit is the lowest stratigraphic unit exposed on both limbs of the Silver Falls Syncline. Contact with the underlying lithologies are not exposed in the west and are comprised of siltstone, quartzose conglomerate, feldspar-quartz, phyritic-rhyolite lava, lava breccias and quartz-muscovite sandstone.

**Southwell Subgroup** –
This unit overlies the Pinnacles Ryholite and is comprised of minor felsic volcanic, siltstone, conglomerate and sandstone, it is a sedimentary sequence in excess of 750m, and inhabits the core of the Silver Falls Syncline.

**Lynchford Tuff (Tyndall Group)** –
Lithologically comprised of pelitic metamorphic, volcaniclastic sandstone, ultramafics and mafic to intermediate clasts. Before deposition of the Tyndall Group a considerable amount of erosion took place, this unit is >50m thick and represents the first of the mafic volcanic detritus and magnetite. Exposure can be seen in the Que River and on the Silver Falls Track. Contacts with the units below and above are not known.

**Quartz – Feldspar pyritic lavas/intrusive/clastics**
This unit is a distinctive quartz-crystal rich sandstone with rounded quartz crystals <8mm, embayed with inclusions. This forms a horizon between the White Spur Formation and underlying Pinnacles Rhylolite, ranging in thickness from 1m to 100m it is interpreted as a shallow intrusive to extrusive rhyolite.
**White Spur Formation** –
Lithologically this basal unit is exposed mainly in the Headwaters of the John Lynch Creek and the eastern limb of the Silver Falls Syncline. This sedimentary sequence of grey-black siltstone with mass debris flows, overlie the Pinnacles Rhyolite and sequentially are overlain with apparent conformity by the Tyndall Group.

**Stitt Quartzite** –
Lithologically comprised of siltstone and quartzose-conglomerate-sandstone, quartz and muscovite this unit is exposed only in the western limb of the Silver Falls Syncline. The total thickness is estimated to be in excess of 500m and contacts the underlying Wescott Argillite.

**Westcott Argillite / Salisbury Conglomerate** –
Occuring in the west-north-west of the licence area on Olympic Road, the lower reaches of Que River and Huskisson Drive these are considered to be the basal units of the Dundas Group. This unit is comprised of brown thickly-bedded greywacke, conglomerate and siltstone, giving a total thickness in excess of 500m. Contacts with the underlying (Precambrian?) slates and quartzite on Huskisson Drive are faulted. This unit is allocated to a stratigraphic position predating the MRV and post dating the Crimson Creek Formation.

**1.2.3 Early Cambrian Dundas Group**
Possibly post–dating the MRV, an Early Cambrian sequence of dolomitic, quartz muscovite sandstone, and conglomerate lithologies.
Figure 2. Regional geology showing licence area boundary
1.3 Exploration Rationale:
The Pinnacles tenement was acquired due to its positioning within the MRV and the closeness of well known world-class deposits such as Renison Bell (24.54Mt @ 1.41% Sn) and Rosebery (32.7Mt @ 14.5% Z, 4.4% Pb, 0.58% Cu, 145 g/t Ag & 2.2 g/t Au). These deposits sit within 10km of the southern-most boundary of the exploration licence.

2. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK - Prior to current tenement

2.1 Historical Mining:
No records exist in the public domain for mining activity within The Pinnacles licence area.

2.2 Exploration Prior to Current Licence Area:
Exploration has been conducted over The Pinnacles tenement since the 1970s when Cominco believed that the regional fault structures ("Owen Rift") passing through the area may have produced positive structural or palaeo-volcanic circumstances for mineralization. Table 1 below details the exploration history from 1976 until 2005.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenement</th>
<th>Holder</th>
<th>Work Completed</th>
<th>Reasoning</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963-1972</td>
<td>EL2/90 Boco</td>
<td>Comstaff</td>
<td>• Stream sediment sampling&lt;br&gt;• 2 IP lines at Boco</td>
<td>Not Noted</td>
<td>Not Noted</td>
<td>Not Noted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>EL22/74 Marionoak River – Silver Falls</td>
<td>Cominco</td>
<td>• Stream Sediment Survey,&lt;br&gt;• Geologic reconnaissance</td>
<td>Regional fault structures (&quot;Owen Rift&quot;) passing through the area may have produced positive structural or palaeo-volcanic circumstances for mineralization.</td>
<td>Linear zone of lead anomalies, relating to altered acid tuff (host rock).</td>
<td>Expand drainage survey, follow up Lynch Creek and Higgins Creek anomalies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>EL22/74</td>
<td>Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd</td>
<td>• Gridding, &lt;br&gt;• mapping, &lt;br&gt;• Soil geochemistry, and geophysics</td>
<td>Assess the acid volcanic stratigraphy.</td>
<td>No significant targets</td>
<td>Known mineralization appears to be sub-economic, possible extension of the Owen Thrust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1992</td>
<td>EL2/90 Boco EL8/90 North Pinnacles</td>
<td>Pasminco Exploration</td>
<td>• Aerial Photography, &lt;br&gt;• Database compilation &lt;br&gt;• Aeromagnetic Survey &lt;br&gt;• Gravity Surveys &lt;br&gt;• Mapping &lt;br&gt;• 1 diamond drill hole</td>
<td>Drill hole was designed to intersect rocks of the Dundas group thought to be below approx. 20m of Quaternary glacial till before reaching the Central Volcanic System ‘CVS’</td>
<td>Drilling failed to locate alteration, expected before passing into the ‘CVS’.</td>
<td>Unfavorable target for Cambrian age mineralisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1993</td>
<td>EL2/90 Boco EL8/90 North Pinnacles</td>
<td>Pasminco Exploration</td>
<td>• Gridding &lt;br&gt;• Rock Sampling (74 samples)&lt;br&gt;• 9 thin sections</td>
<td>Thin sections were designed to define the provenance and possible stratigraphic position within the MRV.</td>
<td>No new mineralized zones were located during this period.</td>
<td>• Most prospective horizon is at the base of the White Spur Formation. &lt;br&gt;• Infill gridding over soil anomalies. &lt;br&gt;• Database compilation of lithogeochemical data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-1995</td>
<td>EL2/90 Boco EL8/90 North Pinnacles</td>
<td>Pasminco Exploration</td>
<td>• Gravity data interp. &lt;br&gt;• Development of a sub-surface structural</td>
<td>Exploration for precious metal rich polymetallic massive sulphide deposits.</td>
<td>No indication of the occurrence of massive sulphide</td>
<td>34km to be relinquished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Historic Exploration
model

- Pole-dipole induced polarisation and resistivity survey was conducted over the Silver Falls area.
- 470 B/C soil samples collected
- 1 diamond drill hole (HRD1 – 293m)

mineralisation within a few hundred metres of surface.

- Gold assays from the diamond drill hole were below 0.008ppm detection level – no further work considered here.

| 1995-1998 | EL1/93 | Pasminco Exploration | Prospectivity Review
- Review of IP data over Silver Falls
- Geochemical data compilation into a GIS program.
- Data review

- Extensions of regional structures associated with the Mount Read Volcanics "MRV", including the Rosebery Fault, and Henty Fault

- Highlighted the Silver Falls Prospect.
- Identification of two low level Zn-dominated stream sediment anomalies.

- No follow up work to be conducted on the low level Zn anomalies as they have little potential.
- Follow up on the Silver Falls Prospect.

| 2001-2002 | EL23/2000 | Pasminco Exploration | 1 diamond drill hole (SFD1 – 199.8m)
- Historic data compilation

- Assessing the potential of the Silver Falls Prospect to host a deep (>150m) Rosebery – Hercules style VHMS deposit.

- No encouraging results

- Re-direct exploration efforts to the less explored areas of the tenement

| 2003-2004 | EL23/2000 | Pasminco Exploration | DHEM survey in DDH HRD1
- 5.6km of gridding
- 237 soil samples

- Assessing the potential of the area between Silver Falls and Shale Basin prospects to host a deep (>150m) Rosebery – Hercules style VHMS deposit.

- No encouraging results

- Re-direct exploration efforts to the Shale Basin and the North Pinnacles prospects.

- Soil sampling
- Geological Mapping
- Review of North Pinnacles Prospect
- 138 soil samples
- 3.3km of gridding, including surveying

- Assessing the potential of the Shale Basin prospect to host a deep (>150m) Rosebery – Hercules style VHMS deposit.

- Style and nature of mineralisation remains unknown, and no new VHMS-related targets can be suggested.

- No obvious target areas remain to be tested.
Figure 3. Historical Exploration Activity Map showing old workings and prospects
3. CURRENT WORK

Exploration completed during the report period
(30th Jan 2007 – 29th Jan 2008)

3.1 Bass Metals Ltd

During the reporting period BSM have undertaken the following preliminary exploration activities -

- Compilation of historical exploration data and review of reports relevant to the Pinnacles tenement
- The planning of a field check program, visiting the Geoinformatics target and soil geochemistry over the stratigraphy considered prospective for Hellyer-Rosebery style VHMS mineralisation.

3.2 Geoinformatics Geological Modelling & Targeting

BSM utilised Joint Venture partners Geoinformatics Exploration Inc to compile a 3-dimensional spatial database (GIS). This process involves the efficient capture of historical data in proprietary Geoinformatics database and software systems (eg IFS & FracSIS). Proprietary software and methods were then used to generate 3-dimensional geological models and targets (Monte Carlo Ranking). Although The Pinnacles licence was not held by BSM during the time of this process, one of the targets (NR_HU_VHMS_ML1) covers a significant portion of this tenement. (Henty position with major structural intersection). (Hellyer-Rosebery position exposed partially). The geology of this area was interpreted by Geoinformatics as Tyndall and Western volcano-sedimentary sequence (WVS) over interpreted extent of porphyry, and it was recommended that IP and geochemistry surveys be undertaken in this area due to the generation of such a large target. (See Figure 4).

Refer to Appendix 1 for a summary Geoinformatics report.
Figure 4. Geoinformatics Target on The Pinnacles Licence
4. PROPOSED EXPLORATION

Proposed exploration over the next year on The Pinnacles licence includes;

- Ongoing historic research, geological assessment
- Soils/geophysics and XRF traverses program planning over structural intersection in Mt Reads where NE trending fault intersects Rosebery Fault (VHMS 22) and follow-up ground geophysics.
- Field check of Cambrian porphyry at NE corner of the tenement.
5. ENVIRONMENT

The company has environmental policies in place that minimise the impact that exploration activities have on the environment. The policies include guidelines on how to reduce the risk of spreading plant diseases and weeds as a result of day-to-day exploration tasks.

Land Tenure
The Pinnacles Exploration Licence comprises:
• Forest Reserve

The Environmental Activity Map in Figure 5 shows the location of the licence relative to conservation areas.
Figure 5. Environmental Activity Map
6. EXPENDITURE

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Jan-07 to Jan-08</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geology-Personnel &amp; Overheads</td>
<td>$4,158.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gridding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geochemistry</td>
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<td>Geophysics</td>
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<td>Drilling</td>
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<td>Feasibility Studies</td>
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<td>Rehabilitation</td>
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<td>Safety</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other - Geoinformatics</td>
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<td><strong>Total - Eligible</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,158.51</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Expenditure 30 January 2007 to 29 January 2008.

Expenditure for the twelve months between 30 January 2007 and 29 January 2008, has primarily been taken up with the planning of a field check program visiting Geoinformatics target and soil geochemistry in the Western portion of the tenement, and the review of historic exploration in the area.
7. REFERENCES


Geoinformatics Exploration Inc. 2006. Mt Read Volcanics Intervention Project Stage 1b – August 2006. A memo prepared for Bass Metals.

APPENDIX 1

Geoinformatics Report
Mt Read Intervention Project – Stage 2